THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 694.] THURSDAY, January 9, 1800. [Vol. XIII.]

LEXINGTON:—Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, *(On Main Street)*—price Two Dollars Paid in Advance

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

MILITARY LANDS:

The purchase to be paid in CASH, on or before the first day of March next:

ONE Thousand acres lying in Hardin county, on Hardins creek, about one half mile below the Falls.

500 acres in the above county, on a branch of Hardins creek, and about one mile below the Falls.

500 acres in the above county, adjoining the foregoing tract of 500 acres.—Those three surveys were made in the name of John Lewis.

1000 acres on the Big Barren river, made in the name of John Wimbush, adjoining a tract of Col. Dabney's. I am induced to believe, from all the information I have been enabled to collect relative to the above lands, they are very valuable.

CUTH. BANKS.

Lexington, Dec. 2d, 1799. 8t

MONEY.

WE will sell at a very reduced price for money, a small but valuable tract, of abount 50 acres of LAND, within one mile of Lexington, on the great road to Bourbon, thirty acres of which is pretty well timbered; the balance ready for cultivation.

Also, an OUT-LOT on Back Street, containing four acres, one and a half of which is laid off in a handsome garden, with a never-failing well of excellent water, and a log cabbin—the remainder in timothy and clover.

We will also sell 2000 acres of MILITARY LAND, of an excellent quality, on Cumberland river, near Walker's settlement, adjoining M'Nabb, Fitzhugh, &c.—The title to which is indisputable.

And if any gentleman, with a handsome capital, wishes to make an independant fortune, we will sell him our possessions in this town, far superior to any in the state for a PUBLIC HOUSE, and ready furnished to enter on business immediately.

*** Those indebted by bond, note, or book account, cannot choose a time for payment that will be more serviceable.

John & Sam. Postlethwait.

Lexington, December 16, 1799. tf

Treasury Department, March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

PURSUANT to the act of congress passed on the 1st day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the act supplementary to the said recited act, passed on the 2d day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, to wit:

1. That the tract of land hereinafter described, namely, "beginning at the north west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due south, along the western boundary of the said ranges; thence due west to the Main branch of the Sciota river; thence up the Main branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same; thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscaroras branch of the Muskingum river, at the crossing place above fort Lawrence; thence down the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of five miles square, and fractional parts of townships; and that plats and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the register of the treasury and surveyor general, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

2. The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the register of the treasury, at some time prior to the twelfth day of February, in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered: No registry will however be made for any less quantity than a quarter township or four thousand acres.

3. The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 12th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

4 The holders of registered warrants shall no Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, designated in writing at the office of the register of the treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their locations on the said day, shall be postponed in locating such warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

5. The holders of warrants for milirary services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of 4000 acres each; shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800 and prior to the 1st day of January, 1802, be allowed to register the said warrants in manner aforesaid, and forthwith to make locations therefor on a-ny tract or tracts of land not before located.

6. All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, which shall not be registered and located before the first day of Jan. 1802, are by the supplementary act of congress herein before recited, passed on the second day of March 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT

Secretary of the Treasury.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WILL GIVE SALT AND CASH

For a few thousand weight of

GOOD PORK.

T. HART.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,

BOOT & SHOE

MANUFACTURER:

RETURNS his thanks to his customers, for the past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he has removed his shop to the West corner of Main and Cross streets where he still continues to carry on his business in the most elegant manner.

*** He will take three or four apprentices.

†‡† Three or four journeymen, who are good workmen, will meet with encouragemen.t

---

MR. ED. VAUGHAN is requested to send the letters and papers that were directed to me, from John Netherland sen. in Virginia, to Mr. John Bradford, printer in Lexington, and he will mnch oblige

B. Netherland.

FAYETTE COUNTY:

November Court, 1799.

James Fenley complainant,

against

Nathl. Barker & George Cleveland defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Cleveland not having entered his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second monday in March next and answer the complainants bill—that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky newspaders for two months successively, and published at the door of the Presbeterian meeting house in Lexington some sunday immediately after divine service, and a copy set up at the door of the court house in this county.

A copy. Teste.

Levi Todd, C. F. C.

ROBERT FRAZER,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Paris, Bourbon county, to this place, and has commenced business in Main street, opposite the district clerk's office, where the public may be supplied in any of the above lines.—Any commands in Paris, will be attended to by his brother Alex. Frazer.

tf Lexington, November 13, 1799.

N. B. The highest price for old Gold and Silver.

WILLIAM WEST

REQUESTS all those indebted to him to pay their respective balances by the 1st of next month. He hopes this notice will be attended to, otherwise legal steps will be taken to obtain payment.

HE HAS FOR SALE, A VARIETY OF

MERCHANDIZE;

Amongst which are, many of the most useful and necessary articles for the approaching season—which he will sell as cheap as any in this town, for Cash or such articles of country produce as may answer him.

Lexington, 7th Nov. 1799.

NOTICE,

THAT the commissioners appointed by the court of Montgomery county, will meet on the 30th day of January 1800, on an entry of 500 acres of land, on treasury warrant, lying on a branch emptying into the Blue Lick fork, on the south side, about 12 miles from said lick; also on an entry of 500 acres, on the waters near the knobs; in order to take the depositions of sundry witnesses and perpetuate their testimony respecting the calls in said entries, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

Harry Martin.

John Hanks.

December 27th, 1799.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to those whom it may concern, that I have in my possession, by assignment for value received, an acknowledgment in writing, made by John Clay, of Lexington, to capt. Bernard Gains, of the reception of nine hundred dollars, in money, and a warrant for two hundred acres of land, for which he promises to be answerable to said Gains, and that they are not to consider the above alluded to instrument as entitling said Gains to demand the money or warrant of Clay, or as a security for the payment of any debts which may be due by Gains.

Samuel H. Woodson.

Jessamine county, Dec. 28, 1799.

WHEREAS about the 20th, of January last my wife Anne Hampton, left my bed and board, and as I am determined not to pay any debt she may contract, this therefore shall foreward all persons from trading with her on my account.

Thos. Hampton.

December 22d, 1799.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Lexington District court, to wit:

Richard Brooks, complainant.

against,

William Fisher, Lemuel Crittendon, and Suckey his wife, and John Jones, and Sally his wife, heirs and legal representatives of Benjamin Fisher decd. Margaret Gatewood, executrix, William Gist, and John Kay, executors and the heirs and legal representatives of Andrew Gatewood decd. defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendants, William Fisher, Lemuel Crittendon, and Suckey his wife, and John Jones and Sally his wife, heirs and legal representatives of Benjamin Fisher, deceased, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to our satisfaction that they are not inhabitants of this state—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of our next March term, and answer the complainants bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, agreeable to law, another posted at the door of the court house of Fayette county, and that this order be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

A Copy. Teste,

Thos. Bodley, C. L. D. C.

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM near Georgetown, on the 6th of April last a dun mare, four years old last spring, black mane and tale, not branded, has a star in her forehead, about 14 and a half hands high, any person delivering her to Mr. M'Nair, Lexington, or Mr. James Lemmon, Georgetown, shall have five dollars reward.

3w* *Andrew Robinson.*

A LIST OF LETTERS,

In the Post-Office at Lexington, which will be forwarded to the General Post-Office, as dead letters, if not taken out within 3 month—January 1st, 1800.

CHARLES W. Adams, Georgetown; Walter Alves, care of T. Hart; Andrew Anderson, Nathaniel Ashby, rev. Robt. Armstrong, Cane run; Robt. Alexander, 2.

Innis B. Brent, Cuthbert Banks, 2; capt. Jno. Brown, to the care of Jno. Tanner; Wm. Beaugh, Madison county; Henry Brouner, care of John Kent; James Bane, care of David Loughead; John Barnes, near Lexington; Henry Bouner, Dan. Barton, Thos. Barnard, Banjamin Beney, James Bell, Theason Bell, Wm. Bledsoe.

Jno. Cunningham, Montgomery county; Marcus Calmees, Woodford county; Francis Carson, major Wm. Campbell, Garrard county; Jno. Clay, Robt. Campbell, care of Alexander Parker; Green Clay, Madison county, Thomas Corbin, Clarke, county, Jno. Crawford, 4; James Clarkson, Wm. Cowden, Robt. Cameron, at Mr. David Laughead's; Patten Crow, living on Jessamine; James Clarkson.

Henry Duly, Clark county; Thos. Duly, Scott county; Thaddeus Dulen, Boons Station, 3; Jno. Donnaldson, Clarke county; David Davis.

Ricd. Eastland, Ennis Edwards, Bourbon county.

Alexr. Frazier, Watch maker; Jacob Fishback, Clark county; Henry Foster, Do. Robert Fowler, Mr. Andw. Frazier, Capt. Alexr. Fowler, Care of P. January; Michael Fisel, James Fox, care of Wm. Scott.

Ignatious Gartrele, care of J. McNair; Mrs. Gray, at Grayfield; Evan Gaines, C. of H. Marshall; Judy Graham, George Gray, C. of J. Thompson; Jeremiah Getty, C. of Wm. Thornton.

Randolph Harris, Woodford; Andrew Holmes, John Harrison, Nathanl. Hart, Sam. January, 3; Wm. Jamison, Montgomery county; Francis Johnson, Versailles; John Jackson, Do. Capt. Richard Johnson, Gergetown; John Waller Johnson, J. W. Johnson.

Joseph Hudson, Abram Houser, on Jessamin; Jas. Hughes, Wm. Haynie, Winchester, 2; Samuel Hays, at Jno. Morrison's; Wm. M. Harper, Capt. Geo. Hite, Richard Harding, care of Robt. Holmes; John Harris, Trough Spring; Robt. Henderson, Stephen Hannah, James Henderson, Wm. Hamilton, Jno. Holmes, Woodford; James Hill, Monty. County; Jno. Higby, Thomas Hopkins, Rossville; Geo. Hamilton, Cynthiana.

Martin Cassel, George Kerr, Madison county, Mikel Karr, care of Trotter and Scott; Jackson Koyle, capt. David Ken, Scott connty; Thos. King, 2.

Jno. Lowry, Thos. Leishman, Doctor L. R. Leland, Thos. Lindsey, mouth of Licking; Benjamin Loyd, care of A. Rankin; Levi Lee, Barnard Liningfelter, Volantine Linningfelter, Jas. London, care of G. Anderson; Jno. Lee, George Leily.

Henry Mannes, Garrard county; rev. Jas. Moore, Jas. M'Coun, merchant Lexington; Jno M'Dowell, Wm. Morton, Mrs. Montelle, care of Thos. Hart; Peter Myers, hatter; Jno. Mitchell, Montgomery county, 3; Mr. Thomas, Montgomery county; David Morgan Clarke county; J. Michau, care of M. Saugraine; Peter Moor, gen. George Mathews, major Jno. Martin, Clarke county, Jno. Mackay, George M'Cormick, Scott county; Davvid M'Clure, care of A. Logan; col. George Muter, 3; Mrs. Eleanor Miror, Dan. Morrison, Jas. Morson, Elizabeth M'Connel, Jas. M'Mannus, care of Arthr. Dovlin.

Wm. Norton, Thos. Nuckles, Thos. & Ben. Nicholson.

Alexr. Orchard, Madison county.

Elijah Poage, capt. Abner Prior, Jno. Prechet, Clarke county; Jno. Perfect, Henson Stevens, Alexr. Pringle, care of J. Arthur; Henry Purviance.

Tunstall Quarles, 2.

Jas. Rucker, Woodford county; Andw. Robinson, N. Elkhorn; Jas. Russell, Wm. Robinson, Montgomery county.

Jas. Stewart, 3; Thos Smither, Wm. Scott, 2; Frederick Senor, Jacob Sroyer, Anthony Soulard, care of J. Watkins, Woodford county; Edwd. Springer, 2; Abram Scott, Georgetown; Payton Short, Jno. Smith, Thos. Steel care of A McCalla; Robert Shanklin.

George Tremble, Bourbon county; Jno. Trout, Genl. Robert Todd, David Thompson, Scott county; Nath. Seples.

Elisha W[illegible]ld, care of A McCalla; Jas. Wood, C[illegible]ke county; Isaac Webb, George Watts, Edmond W. Walker, care Colo Bullock; John Mc'Williams, Clark county; Walter Williams, Do.

Robert Young,

JOHN W. HUNT, P. M.

ALL pensons having any demands against Nathaniel Shaw, late agent for James O'Hara, Contractor, or accounts unsettled, will please to come forward without loss of time, in order for settlement.

Lexington, 17th Sept. 1799.

JOHN JORDAN, Jun.

Has just received a very large quantity of

Northern Fur,

Consisting of Beaver, Muskrat, and Racoon Skins, of a superior quality, which he will sell low for cash. Also, LEAD FOR SALE, by large or small quantities.

tf Lexington, 22d October, 1799.

TO RENT,

And possession given immediately,

THAT excellent stand at the corner of Main and Cross streets, Lexington, known by the name of the old court-house. The house is two story, with two rooms on each floor, 18 feet square, with a fire-place in each; also two good dry cellars, 18 feet square. For terms apply to the printer hereof.

Congress of the United States.

TUESDAY DECEMBER 10.

Gentlemen

Of the House of Representatixes,

This very respectfull address from the representatives of the people of the United States, at their first assembly, after a fresh election, under a strong impression of the public opinion and national sense, at this interesting and singular crisis of our public affairs, has excited my sensibility and receives my sincere and grateful acknowledgements.

As long as we can maintain, with harmony and affection the honor of our country, consistent with its peace, externally and internally, while that is attainable, or in war, when that becomes necessary—assert its real independence and sovereignty, and support the constitutional energies and dignity of its government—we may be perfectly sure under the smiles of Divine Providence, that we shall effectually promote and extend our national interests and happiness.

The applause of the senate and house of representatives, so justly bestowed upon the volunteers and militia, for their zealous and active co-operation with the judicial power, which has restored order and submission to the laws, as it comes with peculiar weight and propriety from the legislature, cannot fail to have an extensive and permanent effect for the support of government, upon all those ingenious minds, who receive delight from the approving and animating voice of their country.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, Dec. 10, 1799.

PAPERS REFERRED TO IN THE PRESIDENTS MESSAGE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Philadelphia, March 6th, 1799.

SIR,

I Incloſe a commiſſion conſtituting you in conjunction with the chief juſtice Ellſworth and Patrick Henry, Eſq. of Virginia, Envoys Extraordinary, and Miniſters Plenipotentiary to the French republic. By the preſident's direction I encloſe for your information copies of his meſſages to the ſenate of 18th and 25th of March, by the latter of which you will ſee the motives inducing the nomination of a commiſſion for the purpoſe of negotiating with France, inſtead of reſting the buſineſs wholly with you—This will doubtleſs be agreeable by relieving you from the weight of a ſole reſponſibility in an affair of ſuch magnitude.

It is the preſidents deſire that you by letter to the French miniſter of foreign relations, inform him, "that Oliver Ellſworth, chief juſtice of the United States, Patrick Henry late governor of Virginia, and yourſelf, are appointed Envoys Extraordinary and miniſters plenipotentiary of the United States to the French republic, with full powers to diſcuſs and ſettle by a treaty, all controverſies between the United States and France": But "that the two former will not embark for Europe until they ſhall have received from the executive directory, direct and unequivocal aſſurances, ſignified by their ſecretary of foreign relations, that the envoys ſhall be received in character to an audience of the directory, and that they ſhall enjoy all the prerogatives attached to that character by the law of nations, and that a miniſter or miniſters of equal powers ſhall be appointed and commiſſioned to treat with them."

The anſwer you ſhall receive to your letter you will be pleaſed to tranſmit to this office.

You will alſo be pleaſed to underſtand it to be the Preſidents opinion, that no more indirect and inofficial communications, written or verbal, ſhould be held with any perſons whatever, agents on behalf of France, on the ſubjects of difference between the United States and the French republic.—If the French government really deſire a ſettlement of the exiſting difference, it muſt take the courſe above pointed out, unleſs the executive directory ſhould prefer ſending a miniſter plenipotentiary to the United States.

I have the honor to be,
Very reſpectfully, ſir,
Your obedient ſervant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Wm. Vans Murray, eſq.
Miniſter of the United States,
at the Hague.

(C O P Y.)

The Hague, 5th May, 1799.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

It is with the greateſt pleaſure that I haſten to fulfil the inſtructions, which I have juſt the honor to receive from the government of the United States, of America, by informing you that the Preſident has appointed Oliver Ellſworth, chief juſtice of the United States, Patrick Henry late governor of Virginia, Vans Murray, miniſter reſident of the United States at the Hague, to be envoys extraordinary and miniſters plenipotentiary of the United States to the French republic, with full power to diſcuſs and ſettle by a treaty, all controverſies between the United States and France: but that the two former (Mr. Ellſworth and Mr. Henry) will not embark for Europe, until they ſhall have received from the executive directory, direct & unequivocal aſſurances ſignified by their miniſter of foreign relations, that the envoys ſhall be received in character to an audience of the directory, and that they ſhall enjoy all the prerogatives attached to that character, by the law of nations, and that a miniſter or miniſters of equal powers ſhall be appointed and commiſſioned to treat with them.

I requeſt you, citizen miniſter, to lay this ſubject before your government, and as the diſtance is ſo great and the obſtacles ſo numerous in an Atlantic voyage, that you will favor me, as ſpeedily as poſſible, with the anſwer which is to lead to ſuch happy and important conſequences.

Accept, citizen miniſter, the aſſurances of my perfect and high eſteem.

(Signed) WM. MURRAY.

To the citizen Talleyrand,
Miniſter of the exterior
Relations of the French
Republic, &c. &c.

The Hague, 7th May, 1799.

DEAR SIR,

On the 4th inſtant late in the evening, I had the honor to receive yours Nov. 29, containing the commiſſion of envoys.

On the 5th I addreſſed, preciſely agreeable to your inſtructions, as I conceived, the encloſed letter to Mr. Talleyrand, the miniſter of exterior relations. You will perceive, Sir, that I did not think myſelf at liberty to go not only not out of the commas, but, but beyond them, in one word alone I deviated, in the word "miniſter," inſtead of "ſecretary" of foreign relations—no direct nor indirect and inofficial communications written or verbal ſhall be held by me with French agents on American affairs.

I accept the appointment which it has pleaſed the preſident to cloth me with under a grateful ſenſe of the high honor conferred upon me, ſo unexpectedly by this mark of his confidence.—I may be allowed to ſay, that tho I was deeply ſenſible of the honor conferred by the firſt nomination, and ſhall always I hope retain a moſt grateful recollection of it; yet ſir, the new modification of that nomination gave me great pleaſure, always conceiving as I thought I did, that any negotiation with France would be full of anxieties and political perils to the envoys that ſhould be employed by our government, I had no wiſhes to be engaged in it, and no expectation that I ſhould be: To have a ſhare in it was by me unſought: you will excuſe this declaration, becauſe it was inſtrumental in certain preliminary ſteps relative to the advances of France, which produced the baſis of the appointment.

I ſent the original of the encloſed to Mr. Talleyrand by poſt, another, a copy to major Mountmorence, to be handed to him, a third to Mr. Griffith for maj. M. in caſe the other failed, to be opened by Mr. G. if maj. M. ſhould have been out of Paris, and directed Mr. G. to follow the inſtructions which he would find in the letter to major M. which were to deliver the incloſed to Mr. Talleyrand, and take his letter, anſwer for me, and ſend it to me.

As ſoon as I have the anſwer of the directory, I ſhall have the honor of tranſmitting copies to you ſir, by different ways.

I am with the greateſt
reſpect and ſincere eſteem,
Dear ſir, faithfully,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
MILLIAM V. MURRAY.

The hon. Timothy Pickering,
eſq. ſecretary of ſtate of the
United States of America.

Paris, 23d Floreal, [12th May, 1799.] 7th year of the French repbulic, one and indiviſible.

The miniſter of exterior relations,
To William Vans Murray, miniſter reſident of the United States at the Hague.

I augur too well, ſir, from the eagerneſs you diſplay in fulfilling the inſtructions of your government, not to haſten to anſwer the letter I received from you dated the 15th of this month.

The executive directory being informed of the nomination of Mr. Olliver Ellſworth, of Mr. Patrick Henry and of yourſelf as envoys extraordinary and miniſters plenipotentiary of the United States to the French republic, to diſcuſs and terminate all differences which ſubſiſt between the two countries, ſees with pleaſure, that its perſeverence in pacific ſentiments has kept open the way to an approaching reconciliation. It has a long time ago manifeſted its intentions with reſpect to this ſubject.

Be pleaſed to tranſmit to your colleagues, and accept yourſelf the frank and explicit aſſurances that it will receive the envoys of the United States, in the official character with which they are inveſted; that they ſhall enjoy all the prerogatives which are attached to it by the law of nations, and that one or more miniſters ſhall be duly authoriſed to treat with them.

It was certainly unneceſſary to ſuffer ſo many months to elapſe for the mere confirmation of what I have already declared to Mr. Gerry, and which after his departure I cauſed to be declared to you at the Hague, I ſincerely regret that your two colleagues await this anſwer at ſo great a diſtance. As to you, ſir, whom it will reach in a few days and underſtand ſo well the value of time, when the reſtoration of harmony between two republics, which every thing invites to friendſhip is in queſtion, be aſſured that as ſoon as you can take in hand the object of your miſſion, I ſhall have the honor immediately to ſend you paſſports.

Accept, ſir,
The aſſurances
Of my very ſincere conſideration.
Signed,
CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

Letter from Patrick Henry eſq. to the Secrretary of ſtate.

Charlotte county, Virginia, April 16th, 1799.

SIR,

YOUR favour of the 25th ult. did not reach me till two days ago. I have been confined for ſeveral weeks by a ſevere indiſpoſition, and am ſtill ſo ſick as to be ſcarcely able to write this.

My advanced age and increaſing debility, compel me to abandon every idea of ſerving my country, where the ſcene of operation is far diſtant, and her intereſts call for inceſſant and long continued exertion. Conſcious as I am of my inability to diſcharge the duties of envoy, &c. to which, by the commiſſion you ſend me, I am called, I herewith return it.

I cannot, however, forbear expreſſing on this occaſion the high ſenſe I entertain of the honor done me by the preſident and ſenate in the appointment:—and I beg of you ſir, to preſent me to them in terms of the moſt dutiful regard, aſſuring them that this mark of their confidence in me, at a criſis ſo eventful, is a very agreeable and flattering proof of their conſideration towards me, and that nothing ſhort of abſolute neceſſity could induce me to withold my little all from an adminiſtration, whoſe abilities, patriotiſm, and virtues deſerve the gratitnde and reverence of all their fellow citizens.

With ſentiments of very high regard and unfeigned eſteem.

I am, ſir, Your moſt obedient,
and very
Humble ſervant,
P. HENRY.

The hon. T. Pickering, eſq.
ſecretary of ſtate.

From the (Frankfort) PALLADIUM.

To the Editor of the PALLADIUM.

SIR,

The following extract of a letter I take the liberty of communicating to you for publication.—It was written by a gentleman who is generally allowed by his acquaintances to be a man of ſcience, information and integrity.

The magnitude of the object which the gentleman contemplates,—the importance which it is of to the citizens of this ſtate, will ſurely induce you to communicate it to them through the medium of your paper, and to promote any meaſure by which the plan can be carried into execution.

A CONSTANT READER.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Philemon Johnson, of Cecil county, Maryland, to his friend in this ſtate, dated Nov. 18th 1799.

The Tenneſſee bottoms excel any lands I have ever ſeen, being extenſive, lying high and dry, out of reach of the river floods; the high lands being ſuperior to any except yours and the Cumberland lands. After a tireſome journey, I at laſt arrived at one of the upper towns which lies on the little Tenneſſee; and hearing of a gentleman reſiding in Knoxville, and it being but ſeventy five miles off, I altered my courſe to that place, as I could when there, go through a ſettled country to Georgia.

Fixing my buſineſs here, I ſtarted for the warm ſprings, and found myſelf on the Kentucky road which the emigrants uſe from thence. I proceeded on to Bunker court-houſe, North Carolina; to Saluda mountains, South Carolina; from thence to Peterſburg on the Savannah river; from thence to Waſhington, Wilks county; from thence to Louiſville the ſeat of government; thence to the mouth of St. Mary's river; thence along the ſea-ſhore & up to Savannah (town) and to Auguſta, forty five-miles from peterſburg. I muſt ſay that this town far exceeds any ideas I had formed of it. It is beyond all doubt, a place of twice the buſineſs for an inland town, of any on the continent. And were the ſtate of Georgia well acquainted with the natural advantages and ſuperiority of the Savannah river over every other on the continent for an interior trade to the Weſtern Couotry, it would be much to its advantage. It runs through an extenſive and a very rich and fertile country, farther up the back country from the ſea, and has by far the eaſieſt and beſt boat navigation. South Carolina, too is equally intereſted in the produce which comes down the Savannah river. It is the natural boundary of both ſtates, and whatever will affect the proſperity of the one will affect the proſperity of the other. The land on the ſide oppoſite Auguſta is equally good for the eſtabliſhment of a town, & both may be connected by a permanent bridge. Let thoſe ſtates, then enquire into the importance of the Weſtern trade, and ſee what pains other ſtates take to preſerve it. Pennſylvania every year lays out large ſums of money to amend the roads from Philadelphia to Pittſburg. Maryland too, thinks it important.—Let thoſe ſtates lay out two hunbred pounds on the roads from Auguſta to Tenneſſee and Kentucky, for every thouſand which Penſylvania has done, and they will ſoon ſee Auguſta become a place of conſiderable importance. I am of opinion that Danville, or even Lexington, (Kentucky) are nearer Auguſta than Pittſburg is to Philidelphia. I here annex the diſtance from Peterſburg to the Crab Orchard.

From the Crab Orchad to Cumberland mountain, 89 miles; from thence to the Warm ſprings 81; from thence to the Bunker court-houſe (N. C.) 30; from thence to Saluda mountain 38; from thence to Peterſburg (Savannah) 90 miles: the total but 328 miles. This road was originally laid out without any ſettled deſign, and merely by chance, to connect ſettlement to ſettlement as they took place, and there is not five or ten miles in the direction towards the Savannah river until you croſs Saluda river, and it appears to me that a ſtraight line run from Danville to Peterſburg or Auguſta, muſt ſave at leaſt 75 or 90 miles. I was informed by the Indian traders, and by the merchants of Peterſburg, that the indian towns on Tenneſſee were not more than 100 or 120 miles from there; and that it can't be more than 200 miles to Danville, or even Lexington. Now ſhould it prove a diſtance leſs than 300 miles, you muſt immediately perceive the advantages it would be to theſe ſtates to open a dire t road from Danville, on the out edge of the rich lands, and the centre of our population, through the indian nation. (The laſt treaty ſecures roads through their territory.) You can drive all your beef and pork to Auguſta.—Should the firſt adventurers not be able to ſell, they can barrel it up, and take it off directly to the Savannah or Charleſton market, or to the Weſt-Indies. I have not the leaſt doubt but that Auguſta would in ſeven years become the greateſt beef and pork market on the continent. Your mercantile men would alſo be benefited. The Lexington merchants purchaſe their goods in Philadelphia—waggon them 320 miles to Pittſburg—boat them 400 miles to Limeſtone—waggon them again to Lexington 65 miles—which in all is 385 miles by land. The Danville merchants waggon them 32 miles farther—which will make 417 miles. and the greater part of your towns lying from 40 to 50 and 75 miles do the ſame.

I have been informed that there are from 10 to 1200 waggon loads of merchandize brought into your ſtate and Cumberland yearly; now if you turn your attention to the ſouth, each waggon can take one and a half ton of hemp in return, which when laid down at Auguſta, will bear in clear profits the whole of the expences of the tranſportation of merchandize; and ſhould your merchants be able to lay in their goods as low at Savannah. or Charleſtown, as in Philadelphia, or Baltimore, it muſt be greatly to their advantage. But ſhould they for a number of years ſtill be obliged to purchaſe their goods to the northward, it would be to their advantage to ſhip their goods in a packet to Savannah, boat them up to Auguſta, which can always be done ſummer or winter; & then they can tranſport them by waggons to any part of the weſtern country. By this way, they will meet with more diſpatch, as they have not unfrequently been detained three or four months by froſt in the winter, and by lowneſs of water in the ſummer. Tranſportation muſt always remain high by way of Pittſburgh as the back part of Penſylvania affords no back loading; and although ſhe has laid out large ſums in the turnpike (75 miles) on part of this road, yet if you open this road to Savannah river, tranſportation on the Penſylvania road will totally ceaſe in a few years after it is done.

While I was in your ſtate, I reviewed your rope-walks in Lexington, and another near Frankfort;—and was informed that there were two others in your ſtate; but it is believed that the price of tar, (2s 6d per gallon) will always prevent them from being ſuccefsfull. I was alſo informed that a col. Hart, proprietor of the rope works in Lexington, was ſpinning rope yarn for exportation, putting the yarn on reels of 506lb. each. This plan is dangerous, as one drop or leak in the boat, will ruin the whole reel. Your merchants then, to make their loads moſt valuable, might ſpin this yarn, and good tight waggon covers would take it ſafe to Auguſta, at which place they might eſtabliſh a rope walk to lay the yarn, and tar might be procured there as low as at any place on the continent.

I can foreſee great advantages to four ſtates; South Carolina, Georgia, Tenneſſee, and Kentucky. Should this plan be adopted, I ſhould certainly become an inhabitant of the weſtern country, could I ſuppoſe it would be completed in a few years. But ſuch is the misfortune, that ſtates too ſeldom ſtudy true policy, and to

much neglect the internal navigation of their country, on which muſt depend their proſperity and wealth. To enable the farmer to tranſport with eaſe to market, they ſhould interſect their country with good roads and canals- To the honor of Penſylvania ſhe has ſet the firſt example of this kind: ſhe has completed 75 miles by land, at the expence of 150,000l.—and at an immence expence ſhe is endeavouring to complete a canal which will eſtabliſh a communication between two of her rivers.

But as there are four ſtates concerned in the exiſtence of this road it perhaps is only neceſſary for ſome perſon to point out the rout, and object, and as it is frequently ſpoken of in Auguſta and Peterſburg; no doubt ſome of the merchants and owners of property there, would ſtep forward in the firſt inſtance, and if there were good proſpects of aſſiſtance, hire a ſurveyor, markers, chain carriers, and hunters, and run and mark a road on the ſtraighteſt line from Peterſburg to Danville, and meaſure the diſtance, and employ men of experience to lay out and mark a road on the ſtraighteſt and beſt ground that can be found adjoining the ſaid line, croſſing and recroſſing it as may beſt ſuit. Then for South Carolina and Georgia to take it up, and cut and complete it to Tenneſſee river, and aſſiſt Tenneſſee to Cumbe land river, there ſtop and let Kentucky finiſh the remainder. The object of this road being to unite the intereſt of four ſtates, and the advantages being reciprocal, I am convinced there only needs ſome perſon to make it public. You have my leave to make it known to the executive of erch ſtate. Citizen Jackſon is popular, and has ſaved his ſtate from ariſtocracy, in preventing its being parcelled out in lordſhips.—Citizen Sevier is alſo popular, cauſed by ſaving and defending his country from a ſavage foe, and by carrying fire and ſword into that of his enemys.—Citizen Garrard being ſo good a man, his zeal for his country's good will at all times compel him to come forward and give ſo good a cauſe his ſupport.—And citizen governor of South Carolina, being the citizen of ſo wealthy a ſtate, like all wealthy citizens, will ſee the advantages, and will want to add to the general ſtore. There, therefore can be no doubt of a general concurrence. The plague, or yellow fever following all our ſea-port towns, it is a ſavourable time for Auguſta to raiſe herſelf into conſequence; for ſhould this road be opened, the beef and pork market will always centre there. The high price of ſalt will always prevent you from exporting beef or pork down the river; the hemp being bulky will ſuit better for waggoning than boating;—the cotton cleaned in Cumberland will likewiſe find its way down;—and the Tenneſſee river lands, being all good cotton ground, the period can't be long when the Georgia exports will exceed any ſtate in the union.

I had forgot to tell yon how much I am pleaſed with the cotton cultivation—Georgia appears better calculated for that article than any other ſtate—Its ſeaſons give more time to the planter to take care of his crops; not unfrequently are they ſo large as to take almoſt the whole winter to ſave it; and if you liſten to reports, you will hear of crops from 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80, 100 to 150,000 dollars. Such crops as ſome of the largeſt I did not ſee; but ſome that came under my obſervation, would amount to three times the value of any to the eaſtward of South-Carolina, cotton this ſeaſon being extremely high.

I am clearly of opinion, that it would be good policy in South-Carolina and Georgia to diſcourage the cultivation of tobacco, as the different ſtates in which it is raiſed can raiſe as much in one year, as they can find a market for all over the world in three. Tobacco, too, deſtroys the ſoil—while planters agree, that cotton manures it.

American Intelligence.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, December 12.

Arrrived laſt evening, ſhip Anthony Mengin, capt. Edwards, from Embden, which he left the 22d of October. We are ſorry that no papers have been bro't from this intereſting quarter, by the above arrival, later than the 27th of September, which capt. E. accounts for by ſaying that all regular communication between Embden and other parts of the continent was cut off, and that no Engliſh or Dutch papers of late dates could be obtained.

The verbal intelligence we have collected from captain Edwards, is confirmatory of the lateſt news via Boſton, that in the engagement of the 3d of October, the Gallo Batavians loſt ground, but that the Ruſſians and Engliſh loſt by far the moſt men, inſomuch that they held the ground they had taken but two or three days, when they were obliged to make a retreat, to avoid being ſurrounded, as far as the Helder, where they were entrenching themſelves, and making winter quarters. The opinion of American and Britiſh travellers, from the interior of Holland, of whom capt. E. received the above information, was, that from the great loſs of the Anglo Ruſſians on the 3d, the antipathy and zeal of the Dutch which had been excited by the cruelties of the Ruſſian ſoldiery, and from the ſwarms of French, who were peuring from all quarters in Holland, they would evacuate even the Helder, or be ſurrounded and made priſoners.

Capt. E. further mentions, that the king of Pruſſia had tranſmitted a ſpirited remonſtrance to St. James's, againſt an infringement of his ſovereignty by the Britiſh, who had cut ſome veſſels out of the Ems, within his juriſdiction. By a veſſel which arrived from England at Embden, a day or two before capt. E. ſailed, he learnt that commotions had taken place both in England and Scotland, by the militia, who had poſitively refuſed to leave the kingdom.

Lexington, January 9.

The following alterations were made in the time of holding the superior courts in this state, at the last session of the general assembly, viz.

Court of appeals, 1ſt Mondays in May and October.

General ſeſſion of the diſtrict court, 1ſt Mondays in April and September.

Waſhington diſtrict, 1ſt Mondays in March June and November.

Paris diſtrict, 4th Mondays in March, June and October.

Lexington diſtrict, 1ſt Monday in February, 4th Monday in May, and 3d Monday in September.

Franklin diſtrict, 3d Monday in March, 1ſt Monday in June, and 4th Monday in September.

Danville diſtrict, 3d Mondays in January, May and Auguſt.

Bairdſtown diſtrict, 3d Mondays in April, July and October.

Logan diſtrict, 4th Monday in May, and 4th Monday in September.

Notwithſtanding this change, the next courts to be held after the end of the ſeſſion, in Bairdſtown and Waſhington, were to be held at the uſual times, (to wit) Bairdſtown, 1ſt Monday in January—Weſhington, 3d Monday in February.

At an election held on Saturday laſt, for truſtees of Lexington, the following gentlemen were elected:—Robert Patterſon, George Tegarden, Alexander Parker, Robert Campbell, Alexander Macgregor, John M. Boggs, John Hull.

No Mail from the Eastward this week.

From Alexrndria, Dec. 10.

On Monday laſt we announced the death of General GEORGE WASHINGTON. On Wedneſday his remains were conſigned to their native earth.

From the Baltimore Telegraphe.

[Reader, whoever thou art, in whatever part of the world reſident, mourn with us the death of the friend to liberty and man; the ſaviour of his country, the defender of her rights—the warrior, the ſtateſman and the private citizen; who never ſwerved from the paths of rectitude in the tour of duty; ne'er arrogated to himſelf unwarrantable power, though placed in ſituations to command it; and whoſe action tended to the public good, from his early days to the end of his exiſtence. It were in vain for us to attempt to delineate all the virtues of this great man in a newſpaper paragraph; to thoſe more acqusinted with the particulars of his life we reſign the taſk of enumerating each particular excellence; but to us it belongs to record in general terms the good qualities ſo univerſally reſpected whether in public or retired life; in the field, in the cabinet, or as a private individual of the community he commanded univerſal admiration and eſteem—in every ſenſe of the word he was a man—& beloved by every claſs of men, that have heard the name of WASHINGTON.]

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Scott county, on the waters of Dry run, a ſorrel ſtud colt, riſing two years old, a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, ſome white on his off hind foot appraiſed to 3l.

Simon Key.

NOTICE,

THAT commiſſioners appointed by the county court of Hardin county, will meet on the 5th day of March next, at the beginning of an entry of 1000 acres of land, made the 11th day of May 1780 in the name of William Withers, one and a quarter miles from the mouth of ſalt river, on the ſouth ſide thereof; then and there to take the depoſition of witneſſes and perpetuate their teſtimony reſpecting ſaid entry, and do ſuch other things as may be deemed neceſſary and agreeably to law.

William Withers.

January 6th, 1800.

TANNING AND CURRYING.

WANTED immediately two active BOYS, as apprentices to the above branches, from the age of 14 to 16 years old.

3w* *Philip Yeiser*, Danville.

BY an act of the General aſſenbly paſſed at their laſt ſeſſion; the next court for the Lexington diſtrict is to be held on the firſt monday in February next, and all proceſs that has been iſſued returnable to the March term, muſt be returned on the third day of next February term.—I have thought proper to give this notice, that all perſons who have ſuits in the ſaid court may make the neceſſary preparations for trial.

THOs. BODLEY, C. L. D. C.

Lexington, Jan. 7, 1800.

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend in behalf of the aſſignees of James and John Suget, on the 1ſt Monday in February next, with the commiſſioners appointed by the county court of Maſon, at ſome marked trees on Quicks run,; then and there to take depoſitions, and perpetuate teſtimony reſpecting the beginning of an entry made in the name of James and John Suget, and do ſuch other acts as may be neceſſary for eſtabliſhing the ſaid beginning.

JOHN GRAHAM.

Preſton, Jan. 1ſt, 1800. *

BY LAST EVENING's MAIL.

By the Argus, capt. Main, in 47 days from St. Sebastians, arrived at New-York.

PARIS, October 10.

3 o'clock. This moment the ſound of cannon officially announces ſome new victories. The genius of liberty ever deligent and hovering between Helvetia, and Batavia, has given to our armies the ſignal of victory at the moment they both conquered. Suwarrow purſued into the Griſon mountains—York is defeated—Chatham, brother to Pitt dangerouſly wounded. This appears to be a mortal ſtroke to the coalition.

October 11.

The enemy have been driven from before Mentz, and the blockade raiſed—10,000 peaſants diſarmed, and 3000 men taken priſoners, 1 ſtandard and 2 covered amunition waggons; this took place in the different attacks from Seltz to Mentz. This moment it is ſaid that the head quarters of the French Dutch, and Batavian army are returned to Alkmaar.

Among the 1500 priſoners taken on the 4th inſt. in the battle of Caſtricum, by the French and Dutch troops, is the king of England's regiment of guards: this regiment is compoſed of ſome of the firſt noble families in England.

General Roſtollant terminates his diſpatches from Holland, after the above victories with this paragraph; "Tell your fellow citizens that we ſhall deſtroy the Engliſh and Ruſſian armies, and that republicans will always come off conquerors of a coalition ſo inimical to the fteedom of mankind."

October 12.

This moment we have received a letter from the Hague, by expreſs, dated the 8th inſt. ſtating that on the 4th there were ſome ſkirmiſhes of out poſts; the 6th ſome patroles met and engaged—at noon all our army was in motion; we attacked the Engliſh and Anglo-Ruſſians; the former in the onſet made a vigorous reſiſtance, but their diſagreement and diſunion with the Ruſſians having occaſioned an inactivity on the part of the latter, conſpiracy enſued, and then their defeat became general, and never was ſeen the like. In ſhort, they have loſt even their women, of which we count 200. We cannot enumerate the ſlain, but the fields are covered with them three leagues diſtant. The Engliſh have retired into their firſt entrenchment, and ſtripped of every neceſſary, have demanded to retire in a military manner, which has been refuſed. This day they are to be ſummoned to ſurrender priſoners of war.

The good genious of France has been watchful and has come to our aid, but the courage of our ſoldiers has ſtill done much more.

At the departure of the expreſs, the head-quarters of the French and Batavian army were at Alkmaar.

(Signed)

PALY, *Editor of Ami des Lois.*

Ooctber 15.

A meſſage of the executive directory of yeſterday, contains the following particulars reſpecting Buonaparte:

"The directory announces to you citizens repreſentatives, with pleaſure, that they have received news of the army of Egypt. General Berthier, who landed the 9th inſt. at Frejus, with the general in chief, Buonaparte, the generals, Laſn[...] Marmont, Murat and Andreoſſy, and citizens Monge and Bartholet, inf[...] that they have left the French ar[...] the moſt favorable ſituation."

Cries of "*Vive la Republic*," [...] heard from every part of the hall—[...] in a diſcourſe, celebrates the victo[...] of the French armies—*he sings the* [...] *sos of generals Buonaparte, Massena* [...] *Brune*,—he finiſhes by demandig, tha[...] Council ſhould declare that the Frenc[...] my in Batavia have not ceaſed to de[...] well of their country.

October 16.

Buonaparte paſſed ſome days at Co[...] ca, where he was viſited by the officer[...] health, who preſented him a certificate [...] diſpenſation from the quarantine. He is expected to-morrow at the directory. Tallien has loſt an eye, and is at Malta, with many others of the deported. Buonaparte went on board a frigate, which was eſcorted by three others. His health is ſomewhat impaired. He will reſt a few days at Frejus. Lucien and Joſeph Buonaparte have gone to meet him.

It is impoſſible to deſcribe the deſpair of the army when they heard of the defeat of the fleet at Aboukir. Every one indulged the moſt fatal conjectures. The countenance of Buonaparte, always firm, and always immovable, reſtored hope and confidence to the army. His name alone, is worth, in that country, an army of 50,000 men. This reputation, and his invincible aſcendence, are not more due to the glory of his arms, than his profound policy.

The army of the Grand Vizier, will not, probably, go into Egypt. It is pretended that the Porte intends to diſmiſs him, but that he propoſes to declare himſelf independent, and thus render himſelf maſter of Syria; and to inſure the poſſeſſion of this vaſt province, by a treaty with the French Republic, by the mediation of the general in chief, Buonaparte.

There is alſo in circulation another verſion of this report. It is ſaid that Buonaparte brings a treaty of peace with the Grand Seignior, and the army of the Grand Vizier is going to attack the Crimea, in the ſouthern provinces of Ruſſia. Theſe ſtories are conſidered extraordinary; but the name of Buonaparte has been hitherto connected with events ſo unforeſeen, and reſults ſo aſtoniſhing, that we can no longer meaſure by the ſcale of probability, any of the events directed by his genius.

Massena concludes his letter to the Executive Directory, of the 9th of October, in the following words:

"The reſult of theſe different battles, is about 18,000 priſoners, of which 8,000 are wounded, and could not be carried away by the enemy—more than 100 pieces of cannon, 13 ſtands of colors, 4 generals taken priſoners, 5 generals killed, among whom was gen. Hotze—the taking of Gothard, and of all the vallies that enter into it. Finally, the total loſs of the enemy in theſe different affairs, is more than 30,000 men.

Health and reſpect,

Signed, MASSENA.

NEW-YORK, December 13.

Extract of a letter from St. Sebaſtians, dated the 28th October, 1799, received by a gentleman of reſpectability in New-York.

"We have intelligence this moment, of the arrival of General Buonaparte in France; and that he has concluded a peace for twenty years, with the Ottoman Empire, and a treaty offenſive and defenſive between the two powers."

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.

In the case of Dr. Benjamin Rush, vs. *Wm. Cobbet*, alias *Peter Porcupine.*

The pleadings in the ſupreme court of Pennſylvania, were finiſhed on Saturday, 3 o'clock, P. M. when the jury, after having received a charge from judge Shippen, retired, and the court adjourned till 5 o'clock. The court met again at the time appointed, and the jury having returned, delivered in their verdict—Damages for the plaintiff, FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this paper, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance, will be received at the following poſt-offices, viz. in Frankfort by Mr. Daniel Bradford—in Harrodſburgh, by Mr. George Marr—in Danville, by Mr. Joſiah Moore—at Bairdſtown, by Mr. James E. Winn—and at Waſhington, by Mr. E. Harris—who are alſo furniſhed with the accounts of thoſe whoſe papers have been lodged in their reſpective offices, and are hereby authorized to receive payment. J. BRADFORD.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

ADDRESS TO CHEERFULNESS.

Thou, Cheerfulneſs, by Heav'n deſign'd,
To rule the pulſe that moves the mind,
Whatever fretful paſſion ſprings,
Whatever chance or nature brings;
o ſtrain the tuneful poiſe within,
d miſarrange the ſweet machine,
goddeſs, with a ſkilful hand,
each attemper'd key command,
the ſoft, and ſwell the ſtrong,
all is concord, all is ſong.

Cheerfulneſs, triumphant fair,
ne through the painful cloud of care
eet of language, mild of mein,
virtue's friend, and pleaſure's queen,
r guardian of domeſtic life,
Beſt baniſher of homebred ſtriſe,
r ſullen lip, nor taunting eye,
Deform the ſcene where thou art by,
rom thee our board with flow'rs is crown'd,
By thee with ſongs our walks reſound,
By thee the ſprightly mornings ſhine,
And evening hours in peace decline.

ANECDOTE.

A gentleman aſked a ſhepherd, whether that river might be paſſed over or not? Yes ſays he; but upon trying, he flounced over head and ears; why you Rogue, ſay he, did you not tell me it might be paſſed over? Indeed, Sir, ſays he, I thought ſo. for my geeſe go over and back again every day, and I did not doubt but you was as *wise as a goose.*

FOLEY's POWDER.

The ſubſcriber has on hand, and intends keeping a conſtant ſupply of the BEST POWDER.

E. Foley.

FOLEY's POWDER may always be had at SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER's ſtore, Lexington.

December 25th, 1799.

TO SELL OR RENT,

MY BRICK HOUSE on Short ſtreet, oppoſite the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, and nearly oppoſite the market-houſe, Lexington. I will receive in payment, one third caſh, and two thirds property, ſuch as ſlaves and horſes. The payments will be made eaſy to the purchaſer. For further particulars apply to tf

William Ross.

CHEAP GOODS.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER,
Have juſt received from Philadelphia,
A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,
CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Glass, China and Qneens-ware, Bar Iron, Steel, &c. &c.

Which, for CASH IN HAND, they offer for ſale on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Lexington, December 25th, 1799.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber living on the waters of Hingſton Bourbon, county, about 4 miles from the new bridge, a black mare 3 years old laſt ſpring, has a ſmall blaze down her face, branded on the near ſhoulder thus 3P, appraiſed to fifty dollars.

Thomas Dalzelle.

December 19th 1799. *

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Lexington District Court:
October term, 1799.

John Kay, complainant
againſt
William Fiſher, Lemuel Crittendon and John Jones, executors of Benj. Fiſher, dec. and William Fiſher, Lemuel Crittendon, and Sukey his wife, John Jones and Sally his wife, heirs and repreſentatives of ſaid Benjamin Fiſher deceaſed, defendants,
In Chancery.

THE defendants having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to our ſatisfaction that the ſaid defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and anſwer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inſerted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald according to law, another poſted at the door of the court-houſe for Fayette county, and that this order be publiſhed on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, at the door of the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe in Lexington.

A Copy. Teſte,

Thos. Bodley, C. L. D. C.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Scott county, on Scott's fork of North Elkhorn, a black mare three years old, a ſmall ſtar in the forehead, a ſcar on the off fore knee, about fourteen and a half hands high; alſo ſaid mare has a black horſe colt, with a ſmall ſtar and ſnip, both appraiſed, to 15l.

July 16, 1799. † *James White.*

For sale at this Office,
THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,
For the year of our Lord, 1800.
The fourth after Biſſextile, and not leap year.

I WILL SELL OR RENT,

THE place where I now live, ſituate at the forks of Eagle creek, fifteen miles from Georgetown, on the Cincinnati road, as good a country ſtand for a TAVERN, as any in this ſtate. A particular deſcription of the place and improvements is unneceſſary, as the perſon inclining to purchaſe or rent, would ſee the premiſes. However, for information, enquire of Capt. D. Weiſiger, in Frankfort, Capt. J. Hunter, in Georgetown, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. The terms will be made eaſy—ſuch articles as will ſuit the New-Orleans market, will anſwer for the greater part.

RICHARD M. GANO.

December 1ſt, 1799.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for ſale, a large and general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARD WARE,
QUEEN's WARE, &c.

which will be ſold very low for Caſh; but no credit need be expected.

George Tegarden.

A TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened

TAVERN

at the ſign of the Sheaf of Wheat, juſt back of the court-houſe, He is furniſhed with every neceſſary which may tend to accommodate thoſe who may call upon him

*3ttf THOMAS TIBBATTS.

Lexington, January 1ſt, 1799.

N. B. Travellers can always be furniſhed with travelling biſcuits, bacon hams, veniſon do. dried beef, beef tongues, cheeſe &c. &c.

1500 DOLLARS.

WAS delivered to the poſt-maſter here in the poſt-office, on the evening of Tueſday the 27th paſt, a letter directed to mr. John Miles, merchant in Baltimore, containing two Alexandria bank notes, No. 4320, favor of William Taylor, and dated 30th April, 1798, for one thouſand dollars, and No. 4511, favor of John P. Pleaſants and dated 10th December, 1798, for five hundred dollars; which letter has been ſuppreſſed in a poſt-office, and the bank notes taken out, as the public mail was neither ſtopped, moleſted nor robbed.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requeſted to watch the circulation of ſaid notes and ſtop them: and any perſon giving ſuch information as will lead us to our money, ſhall have five hundred dollars reward, and no queſtions aſked.

Wilson & Swan

Fredericksburg, Virginia, 9th September, 1799. 3m

*** *All printers in the United States are requested to publish the above, and we will pay.* W. & S.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living near Lexington, on the 1ſt inſtant, and took with him a ſmall black dog, a Mulatto Man, named

JOHN LEWIS,

About 5 feet, 2 or 3 inches high,—took with him two coats, one a blue and white ſtriped, with a black velvet cape, the other a bluiſh grey one—a white ſtriped jacket with ſleeves, and an under jacket of lintſey, with ſeveral other under jackets—a pair of breeches the color of his grey coat—a pair of linen overalls—a pair of new white woolen ſtockings—a new felt hat—two tow, and one Iriſh linen ſhirts—a white neck handkerchief, with a black worm round the edge. He has paſſed for a free man for ſix years, in this ſtate, and was out with the army under Harmer or St. Clair, and I expect he has got a diſcharge of that kind with him. He has holes in his ears, and I expect he will wear ear-rings. Any perſon ſecuring ſaid fellow in the ſtate, ſhall receive ten dollars, or the above reward if taken out of the ſtate, and reaſonable charges if brought home.

GEORGE MANSEL.

Nov. 4, 1799. tf

FOR SALE.

FIVE HUNDRED acres of land on the waters of Slate, or Lulbulgrud, in Clarke county.

Alſo 295 acres near the above.

400 acres on Green river, about 16 miles from Lincoln court houſe.

About 300 acres Big Bruſh creek, Greene county.

About 400 acres on and near the road from Harrodſburg, to Frankfort, near Grays Horſe Mill—For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in Jeſſamine county.

Samuel M'Dowell.

April 9th, 1799. tf

Juſt received, and for ſale by
GRAINGER & WHELAN,
At the ſtore lately occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, the following articles, VIZ:

Young Hyſon, Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, & Bohea, } TEAS.	Allum and Madder,
Coffee,	Pins,
Loaf ſugar,	Queens' ware,
Pepper,	Madeira, Sherry, and Port } WINES.
Copperas,	French Brandy,

All of the beſt kinds.

Superfine Cloths, Prints, Hoſiery,	Ladies' & Gentlemen's faſhionable hats.

The above goods will be ſold by whole ſale for CASH.

W Grainger.

Lexington, Auguſt 15, 1799. tf

BLANK DEEDS
For ſale at this Office.

ON the firſt day of January 1796, I the ſubſcriber, of Waſhington county, gave a certain Daniel Fegen a bond for forty-three pounds, Kentucky currency, to be paid on the firſt day of January, 1799—and as ſaid Fegen has not complied with his contract with me, I do forewarn any perſon to take an aſſignment on ſaid bond, as I am determined not pay it unleſs compelled by law.

† *John Shuck.*

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in Jeſſamine county, on the head of Jeſſamine creek, one bay mare, fourteen hands high, ſeven years old, no brand perceivable, a blaze face, both eyes gloſt, right hind foot white up to her ham, ſome white about her left foot, a ſmall bell tied on with a two double leading line—appraiſed to 15l.

John Barkey,

28th September, 1799. ‡

LOOK SHARP
FOR THE LAST TIME.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, by bond, note, or open account, are earneſtly requeſted to make poſitive payment on or before the firſt day of Febrrpry next; as my buſineſs will not admit of my giving another notice, or further indulgence. I do expect particular attention will be paid to this my laſt requeſt.

P. M'CULLOUGH.

Lexington, 23d Dec. 1799. 3t

FRESH GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAS juſt received from Philadelphia, and is now opening for ſale, in the brick houſe, lately occupied by Mr. A. Hare, a handſome, and very general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

Among which are the following articles:

Superfine cloths,
Fine and coarſe do.
Kerſeymeres,
Flannels and Coatings,
Blankets,
Velvets, Thickſets, Corduroys and Fuſtians,
Hair Pluſh ſtuffs,
Brown and White Iriſh Linens,
Calicoes and coarſe muſlins,
Fine Jaconet do.
Plain, ſtriped and tambored do.
Book and Jaconet handkerchiefs,
Faſhionable Ribbons,
Family & ſchool Bibles,
Teſtaments and ſpelling books,
Dictionaries,
Morſe's Univerſal Geography—2 vols.
Do. American do. 1 vol.
Do. do. and Univerſal abridged,
Staunton's embaſſy,
Scott's Gazetteer,
American do,
Scott's Leſſons,
Taplin's and Mills' Farriery,
Copper Tea Kettles,
London Pewter,
Weavers', ſweeping and ſcrubbing bruſhes,
Cloth and furniture do.
Writing paper,
Slates,
Quills and Waſers,
Girth, ſpring and ſtraining Webs,
Plated and tinned ſtir rup irons,
Do. do. Bridle Bitts, and Furniture,
A general aſſortment of Cuttlery,
Deſk and bureau furniture,
Carpenters' Adze,
Screw Augers.
Hand, pannel, dove tail, ſaſh, lock and key hole ſaws.
Pitt, mill and croſcut do.
Crowley ſteele,
Sheet Iron and ſad Irons,
Nails and Brads aſſorted,
Teas, Coffee and Chocolate,
Loaf, White, Havanna and Muſcovado ſugars,
Pepper and ſpices,
Arnotto Roſin,
Brimſtone, Copperas and Logwood,
Cotton, Wool and Hatters' Cards.
Alſo, a few excellent double and ſingle trigger'd Rifle Guns.

All which will be ſold at *reduced prices* for *ready money* only.

N. BURROWES.

N. B. N. BURROWES requeſts thoſe indebted, to come forward and make payment, or cloſe their accounts, by giving their notes. No further notice will be given. tf

LAWSON M'CULLOUGH,
TAYLOR:

TAKES this method of informing his friends and cuſtomers, that he has rented a room on Main Street' up ſtairs, in the houſe where Mr. Robert Barr formerly lived, two doors below Meſſ Trotter & Scotts' ſtore, where he carries on his buſineſs. Those who will pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done with diſpatch, neatneſs and punctuality.

J4 Lexington November 21ſt, 1799.

Territory of the United States North-west of the River Ohio.

In the General Court of October term, 1799.

George Bickham & Jacob Reeſe, Vr. *Alexander Scott & Joſeph Kerr,* } Sur: Foreign Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given that a foreign attachment hath iſſued from the general court of the Territory aforeſaid, at the ſuit of George Bickham and Jacob Reeſe, againſt the lands, tenements, goods chattels, effects, rights and credits of Alexander Scott and Joſeph Kerr, late of the ſaid Territory. And that unleſs the ſaid Alexander Scott and Joſeph Kerr ſhall appear by themſelves or attorney, and give ſpecial bail to anſwer the ſuit of the ſaid plaintiff, judgment will be entered againſt them by default: and the property attached will be ſold for the ſatisfaction of all creditors who ſhall appear to be juſtly entitled to a demand thereon, and who ſhall apply for that purpoſe.

Daniel Symmes.
Clerk of the General Court.

Cincinnati, 22d Nov. 1799. 3t

George W. Burnett, attorney.

WHEREAS my wife Polly Pryor, has left me without any juſt cauſe—this is to caution all perſons againſt crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

Samuel Pryor.

December 21ſt, 1799. 3t

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
CORRESPONDENCE
BETWEEN
GEORGE NICHOLAS, Esq.
OF KENTUCKY,
AND
The HON. ROBERT G. HARPER,
MEMBER OF CONGRESS
From the Diſtrict of Ninety-Six,
SOUTH-CAROLINA.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, a bay filley, judged to be years old paſt, both hind feet white, no brands legible, appraiſed to 7l, 10s.

Samuel Duncan.

Nelſon county, November 4th, 1799. †

JOHN CLAY,
HAS JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDIZE,

IN the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, oppoſite Meſſ. Samuel and George Trotter's, which he will ſell on low terms for Caſh or Country Produce, viz. Tobacco, Hemp, and Good Clean Wheat, delivered at any of the merchant mills in this county or in Woodford. He will purchaſe

BEES-WAX & TALLOW,
For which he will give one half Caſh.

tf Lexington, December 3d, 1799.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WILL give 26s, per groſs hundred weight, in Merchandize, for a few tons of

GOOD SOUND WELL CLEANED HEMP,

Delivered at his houſe on eſq. Maxwell's land near Lexington, if delivered within four months from this date.

David Dodge.

Fayette county, Jan. 2d, 1800. 3t

METALIC RHEUMATIC RINGS.

EDWARD WEST,

ON High ſtreet Lexington, reſpectfully notifies the public, that he has diſcovered an effectual cure for the Rheumatiſm, Rheumatic Pains and Cramps, by means of Metalic Rings, of a particular compoſition. The following certificates of the benefits already derived from the uſe of his rings, he flatters himſelf will be the beſt evidence of their utility—and as they can be obtained at a ſmall expence, will recommend them to the afflicted. Apply as above.

Lexington, December 11th, 1799.

I do certify, that I have had the rheumatiſm in both my arms, till they were much ſwelled; I tried different kind of medicine, to no effect; I then applied to Edward Weſt, for ſome of his rheumatic rings—after wearing them a ſhort time, I was entirely releaſed from both the pain and ſwelling, and am now perfectly well. Given under my hand this 2d day of July, 1799.

Patty Cock, Lexington.

I do hereby certify that my wife has been much afflicted with pains, as if ſhe would have loſt the uſe of her arms, and by wearing two rings made by Mr. Edward Weſt, for that purpoſe, ſhe appears to be perfectly well. Given under my hand this 22d day of November, 1799.

Richard Cave,
on Clear creek, about 13 miles from Lexington.

I do certify that I have had the rheumatic pains in my knees and hips theſe two years, and could receive no benefit from the doctors: I then applied to Mr. Edward Weſt, for one of his rheumatic rings, and by wearing it a ſhort time, I was relieved from the pains, and I do believe it will perfectly cure me. Given under my hand this 29th day of November, 1799.

William Kenny.

I do hereby certify that I had pains in my arms, and I do believe by wearing a ring I have got from Mr. Weſt, I have got clear of the pains.

William Ross.

Lexington December 4th, 1799.

I do hereby certify that my wife has been much afflicted with the rheumatic pains, and by all appearance would have loſt the uſe of her limbs, and by wearing two rings made by Edward Weſt, for that purpoſe, ſhe appears perfectly well. Given under my hand this 5th day of December, 1799.

Isaac Barr.
about 6 miles weſt from Lexington.

I do certify that my wife hath had the rheumatiſm in one of her arms, and was very helpleſs with it for a long time; and I applied to Mr. Edward Weſt, for ſome of his rheumatic rings, which appears to have greatly relieved her, and I believe will perfectly cure her. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1799.

Azariah Higgins.
about 5 miles nearly north from Lexington.

I do certify that I have had the rheumatiſm in my knee till it was much ſwelled—I then applied to Edward Weſt, for one of his rheumatic b[illegible]ds, and by uſing it two weeks, I was perfectly well. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1799.

Benjamin Beeler,
about 6 miles from Lexington.

I do hereby certify that I have been afflicted with rheumatic pains for nine years, and by wearing a ring made by Mr. Edward Weſt, for that purpoſe; I have been entirely well theſe ſix months. Given under my hand this 7th day of December, 1799.

John Cock, Lexington.

Fayette County, ſct.

This day perſonally appeared, Edward Weſt, of High ſtreet, in Lexington, ſilverſmith, before me, a juſtice of the peace for the county aforeſaid, and made oath that he received the foregoing certificates of the ſeveral perſons whoſe names are thereunder written, & that he believes the contents thereof tt be true. Given under my hand and ſeal this 11th day of December, 1799.

J. Maccoun, (seal.)

I hereby certify that for ſeveral yoars laſt paſt, I have been much afflicted with a rheumatiſm—Mr. Edward Weſt of Lexington complimented me with one of his rheumatic rings, which I have generally worn, and have been entirely free from all ſymptoms of that complaint ever ſince. Given under my hand this 17th December, 1799.

Jesse Williams,
Bourbon County.

N. B. All thoſe who have uſed of my rings, are requeſted to forward to me certificates of their effects, as ſoon as convenient, and oblige
Their humble ſervant,

E. WEST.

Lexington, December 12th, 1799.